



The Times

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A MUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—

C. M. WOOD, Lessee.

Tonight Last Time.

OF THE PRISONER OF ZENITH, with DANIEL FROHMAN'S LATEST LYCEUM SUCCESS,

JAMES K. HACKETT, ISABELLE ILLINGWELL, Mand Odell, Charles Wall, and others of the cast. Grand and others of the Brilliant Costumes, Stirring Scenes and Incidents. Seats now on sale. See them at once.

BURBANK THEATER—

EDWARD MALIM, Lessee and Manager.

TONIGHT, TOMORROW, & SATURDAY, & MATINEE AND NIGHT OF

MR. W. L. ROBERTS AS DON CESAR. MARY MARTIN AS MARITANA. Great Spectacular Production—Special Scenery—Gorgeous Costumes—Popular Prices Will Prevail.

BURBANK THEATER—

EDWARD MALIM, Lessee and Mgr.

ONE WEEK, STARTING SUNDAY, NOV. 1. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The Broadway Comedians

Presenting the Funniest Farce Comedy ever written.

Popular prices, positively no higher. Secure your seats now. The election returns will be read from the stage Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

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ALL PERSONS TOUTES SURPASSEES.

A. E. Knoll and Marie McNeil, the World-famous Cornet Duets and Soloists; Hengler Sisters, the very best Singing and Dancing Soubrettes in all Europe; Lucifer's, the World-renowned Athletic Comedy Duo; Gertrude Cochran; Utman; Capos Brothers; Alman; Leon; R. H. and Hughes; Annie Suits. Performance. Every Evening. Matinees Saturday and Sunday. Prices—10c, 25c, 50c; Single Box and Loge Seats 75c. Telephone 1447.

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German-American and Workingmen's Night.

TONIGHT

HON. L. GOTTSCHALK AND HON. JAMES M'LACHLAN

Glee Club and Star Drum Corps.

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Admission Free. JAPANESE NURSES. Cor. Main and Jefferson Streets. All kinds of plants and cut flowers at the lowest prices. Grown by S. Vendo & Co., Los Angeles and Santa Monica. Tel. West 40.

STRICH FARM, SOUTH PASADENA—OPEN.

SEE THE BABY OSTRICHES! 60 Gigantic Birds of All Ages.

Feather Birds, Capes, Tapis and Collarettes at Producer's Prices. The Pasadena Electric Cars pass the gates. Fare 10c. Cawston & Cockburn. Proprietors.

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CARBONS—PHOTOGRAPHS—

PERFECTION AIMED AT IN EVERY DETAIL. Cloudy weather preferred.

SPRING ST. O. T. F. CO. 10c. SPRING ST. O. T. F. CO. 10c. SPRING ST. O. T. F. CO. 10c. SPRING ST. O. T. F. CO. 10c.

Steckel

OLD OR SILVER—

If you have any for sale take it everywhere for a price, but finally bring it to W. T. SMITH & CO., Gold Refiners, 128 N. Main St.,

Who GUARANTEES to pay a higher cash price than any one in this city.

INGLESIDE FLORAL COMPANY, 140 South Spring Street

flowers. Ingleside Carnations. F. Edward Ingleside. REDONDO CARNATIONS—AND CHOICE ROSES. CUT FLOWERS. REDONDO CARNATIONS—AND FLORAL designs. B. P. COLLINS, 245 S. Broads. same side City Hall. Tel. 110. Flowers packed for shipping.

The Morning's News in The Times

IN BRIEF.

Facile Coast—Page 2.

Speaker Reed speaks to a big audience at Stockton....Miss Maud Trask of Trask's Landing commits suicide....Chief Engineer Sampson found guilty of stabbing a man....George Green and Dick Burge have a chance to fight in London....Death of a California pioneer in London....Racing at Ingleside....California miners to have a new badge....Flagship Philadelphia ordered to make a cruise....The lumber men and the pool.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Maj. McKinley's neighbors and friends call on him....Bryan speaks at a number of meetings in Chicago....Returns in the Chicago Record's postal card election classified and compared....Weyley thinks the prospects of success are good....University of Pennsylvania defeats Brown in the football game....Attack on the organ of Prince Bismarck by French papers....An unknown man saves another from drowning....Verdict in the Frisco road disaster....The Central-Western States filled with campaigners....A New Orleans fruit combine falls.

General—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Dispatches were also received from Brussels, Albany, N. Y.; Chicago, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; London, San Francisco, Havana, Stockton, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Washington and other places.

Financial and Commercial—Page 12.

Wheat recovering its lost position at San Francisco—Closes quiet at Liverpool....Movement of wool slower at Boston....Available stocks of grain....San Francisco mining stocks....Californian board sales....Produce quotations.

The City—Pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Suicide of a sixteen-year-old girl....Rotten record of S. A. Waldron, fusion candidate for the Assembly....The Times guessing contest....Opening of the Chinese Fair....Grand Republican demonstration by Spanish-American citizens—Republican speeches at the Pavilion....Chamber of Commerce directors preparing for the Paris Exposition....The Council made no changes in the new charter....The Supervisors fix the pay of election boards....Progress of the Quijada murder trial....Doings of the Supreme Court....City convention of the Better Government League.

Southern California—Page 13.

Santa Barbara Democrats concede the county and State to McKinley....A Pasadena man arrested for a brutal assault....San Diego reports heavy gales and damage to vessels....Dr. Head of Santa Ana an advocate of the Ku-Klux Klan....Early decision expected in the Long Beach disincorporation case....Knight failed to reach San Bernardino, owing to washouts on the railway....Damage by flood at Riverside.

Calgary—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Bismarck's revelations concerning relations with Russia a political sensation....Lord Charles Beresford advises England to annex Egypt....Consul-General Lee coming home from Cuba....The Marquis of Dufferin announces his retirement.

Weather Forecast.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 28.—For Southern California: Fair; warmer Thursday; fresh westerly winds.

AN UNKNOWN'S BRAVERY.

A drowning man saved from the Harlem River.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—An unknown man dived from McCombs dam bridge yesterday afternoon and rescued Henry Muller, who was drowning in the Harlem River. Muller was out rowing with several companions. When a tugboat passed them the rowboat rocked so violently that Muller lost his balance and fell overboard. They cried for help, while the man in the water struggled desperately.

The crew on the bridge took up the shout for help, and just then an unknown man came scorching along the bridge on his bicycle. He saw the crowd, stopped and elbowed his way to the rail, from where he saw the man struggling in the water. He threw off his coat, and, with his hands contracted every muscle, and then threw himself over like a frog. It was a forty-foot dive. Young Muller had gone under twice, and disappeared for the third time just as the brave unknown was within a man's length of him.

The rescuer disappeared beneath the surface and appeared again with the drowning man supported on his left arm. The crowd cheered and yelled. Another boat finally put out and rescued both the stranger and Muller. Dripping wet, the rescuer jumped on his bicycle and rode at breakneck speed down Seventh avenue. He refused to give his

HIS FRIENDS.

McKinley's Neighbors at His Home.

Dooryards Not Large Enough For the Crowds.

Social Visits and Formal Calls and Speeches.

The Republican Candidate Talks to Nine Carloads of People from Buffalo—The Needs of Patriotism. The Tariff an Issue.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)
CANTON (O.) Oct. 28.—Maj. McKinley's home fellow-citizens anticipated him tonight when he approached the tariff question at the conclusion of one of his most remarkable addresses.

"Three cheers for protection" interrupted him before he reached his climax. There was a tremor in Maj. McKinley's voice when, after repeated attempts, he responded to the home greetings of bands of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. His dooryard and those of his neighbors were not large enough for the crowd. For blocks in every direction street cars, trucks, delivery wagons and carriages blocked the streets. An improvised platform at the passenger entrance was used. This was under an arch of electric lights, resplendent with national colors.

Business had been almost universally suspended at 4:30 o'clock to allow all mercantile people and employees of their houses to participate. A score of bands and drum corps volunteered their services, and were distributed in the parade which marched to the McKinley home. This demonstration was the conclusion of an eventful day.

A carload of West Virginians came from Wheeling, with them Lieut.-Gov. Richards of Steubenville, O. They was a social visit, without formal speech-making. They called at the McKinley home and they shook hands with the major and conversed with him in a social way.

A SOCIAL CALL.

CANTON (O.) Oct. 28.—The Canton Troop, whose members, old soldiers, business men, working men and professionals, men mounted on horses, have escorted visitors to the McKinley home for weeks, came to the rescue of Maj. McKinley today. After introducing the members of the troop individually to the Governor, Capt. Harry Freaze made the following remarks:

"Maj. McKinley: We have been accused of having done what we have done, in the way of escorting delegations to your home, for mercenary purposes, and some even think they hear the jingle of the money we have received from our pockets. (Laughter.) But I want to assure you it has been our desire to serve you and the cause you represent, and to see that all the calls you have received from different parts of the country should have proper escorts from the door of your home. Another thing we can assure you. We have no trouble to coax the people to come here. (Laughter and applause.) We will take this occasion to say that it will be our pleasure to serve you in the same capacity as long as these delegations continue to come. We also wish to thank you most heartily for the courtesy shown from the reviewing-stand on every occasion, and we want you to feel that you have at least the friendship and desire on the part of this troop that you may be as successful now as you have been in the past."

Maj. McKinley replied:

"I certainly appreciate your kind sentiments and reciprocate them fully. I know that you will be glad to be assured that you have made a good impression on the people who have come to Canton from all over the country. I am sure that, in no campaign in the past where there have been delegations, have the receptions been so cordial in the city of Canton on the part of your friends as in this meeting. I don't know any delegation has come in this case, nor do I have away with a better opinion of our little city than when it came. It goes without saying that I appreciate more than any one else the expression of your splendid and devoted loyalty to the city and to me, and I hope that next Tuesday you will find some reward for your unselfishness." (Applause.)

TO THE CANTONIANS.

Maj. McKinley in his address to the Canton business men and citizens, said in part:

"It would be a hard heart indeed that would be unmoved by this magnificent demonstration of the loyalty of neighbors and fellow-citizens who have assembled here tonight without reward to our country, nationality or creed, to give expression to their good will for the great cause for which I have been designated to serve."

"Not since the first shot went crashing against the walls of Sumter, surely awakening the startled nation to the realization that civil war had commenced, have the masses of our fellow-citizens ever been aroused as they are now, and what small assistance seems to me an unaccountable weakness, is proposed that would debase or degrade the American name, or American honor." (Great cheering, waving of hats and flags.)

WOMEN FROM WELLSVILLE.

CANTON (O.) Oct. 28.—Seventy-five women from Wellsville, O., arrived this morning with greetings for McKinley. Owing to the rain they were kept at the Tabernacle, where they were entertained by Dr. J. R. Parks. From the village of Minerva and vicinity there came this afternoon ten carloads of people full of enthusiasm for McKinley and the Republican cause.

Maj. McKinley made a speech to a delegation of ladies from Wellsville, O., said in part:

"No greater strength can come to our cause than that of the support of the loyal women of the United States. The government of the American home is the government of the American republic—it is one of mutual interest, right and reciprocal obligations and duties. The American home lies at the very foundation of our political and social life. The home is pure and virtuous, American citizenship will be pure and virtuous, and with that character of American citizenship our government must be of the best. The voice of the United States in every crisis of our history have been for the right. They were a mighty power in our great civil

war. They upheld the soldiers who

were fighting at the front with the

prayers, sympathy and work at home.

This year is a good omen to find

ourselves deeply concerned in the question of the present national contest.

You are quite as much interested in

good government as the men them-

selves and any support you give is al-

ways appreciated on the right side.

Among the many evidences of encor-

agement I have received, standing as I

do as the representative of a great case

and party, there has been nothing that

has given me more inspiration or higher

hope for the future than the fact that

the women of the United States were

enrolled in the cause that stands for

the good of our homes, our States

and our common country."

WEYLER CONFIDENT.

THINKS THERE IS GOOD PROSPECTS OF PUTTING DOWN THE REBELLION.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A dispatch to

the Herald from Havana says that in

an interview Gen. Weyler was asked

by a correspondent last night: "What

do you think about the prospects of

putting down the insurrection in the

province of Pinar del Rio?"

The general replied that he thought

the chances were excellent for the com-

plete success of the Spanish arms in that

province. He had been of this opinion for some time, he said, and the recent

COAST RECORDS

SCHOONER MISSING.

APPREHENSIONS FOR SAFETY OF THE HELGA CAROLINE.

The Vessel Has Not Been Seen Since the Steamer Excelsior Left Her Last September.

SHE HAD A DOZEN PASSENGERS.

HEAVY WEATHER MAY HAVE SENT HER TO THE BOTTOM.

The Queen Case of Smuggled Statues. Death of Miss Maud Trask. Flagship Philadelphia Off on a Cruise.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE) TACOMA (Wash.), Oct. 28.—News was received here from Alaska that the schooner Helga Caroline, Capt. Peterson, which left Cook's Inlet September 1 and for day or two kept pace with the steamer Excelsior, was on the same day in the Juncal, Oregon state that since the steamer lost sight of her nothing has been heard of the schooner, nor of her twelve or fifteen passengers. Frank Aldrich, who came down on the Helen, arriving at Sitka October 9, and Peter Iverson, who came down on the Typhoon, both of which vessels left the inlet shortly after the Caroline, report that they encountered very heavy weather for a good part of the voyage, and it is feared that the Caroline was unable to weather the storm.

WALDTEUFEL'S STATUARY.

A Queer Case—Concerning Smuggled Works of Art.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE) SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Three statuary were seized by the customs officers yesterday on the ground that they were smuggled in the country. The seizure was made in the office of A. Waldteufel & Sons, on Market street, and was directed by Deputy Collector E. B. Jerome, who has been working on the case for two months.

Last August five pieces of statuary were received at the custom house from Europe consigned to A. Waldteufel. He appeared before the collector and made an oath that the statuary had been imported for a church in San Diego, and in proof of the statement he submitted the oath of the parish priest that he had ordered the articles. Under the law articles of this nature are to be used for church purposes are admitted free of duty. Waldteufel said the statuary free of duty, and nothing was heard about the matter for a month.

A short time ago Collector Wise received an anonymous letter to the effect that a firm on Market street was defrauding the government, and if the case was not investigated at once the matter would be reported to the United States District Attorney. On the same day District Attorney Foote received a similar letter. He was informed that if he did not investigate at once the matter would be reported to the Collector of the Port.

The customs detectives after a short investigation began to suspect that A. Waldteufel was the author of the anonymous letters. Shortly thereafter Waldteufel died in a peculiar manner. The coroner inquest found that he made an oath that he had been ordered he was not responsible. He sent here receipts showing that he had received but two pieces of statuary according to contract, and further that these are in use in the church at present. The detectives at once located the three extra pieces of statuary at Waldteufel's store on Market street.

A MINERS' BADGE.

Marshall at the Moment of His Discovery of Gold.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE) SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—A permanent badge for the California Miners' Association has been agreed upon by the officers, and will be submitted for adoption to the convention which is to meet in this city the week after election. Instead of the crossed pick and shovel which has been in use thus far, the new badge represents Marshall at the moment of his discovery of gold in California.

His right hand is outstretched, and in his hand is held a golden nugget. The other hand rests on a pick which has brought to light the little piece of golden rock. The body of the badge is in white metal, while the nugget is of the golden hue. Below the figure of Marshall are the letters "M.A." as indicative of the California Miners' Association.

TOOK HER OWN LIFE.

New Developments in the Case of Miss Maud Trask.

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Miss Trask was an attractive young woman, but has long been sufferer from illness, and in a fit of despondency she committed the act which led to her death. She was esteemed by all her neighbors.

WILL STAY WITH IT.

The Lumber Men to Settle the Question of Pooling.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—After several weeks of daily conferences the lumber men interested in the domestic trade have arrived at the conclusion that their various interests can be best subserved by remaining in the pool which they have maintained during the past year under the name of the Central Lumber Company of California. They have, however, an enormous amount of conferring to settle the more titanic interests involved, and this has at length been accomplished, and nearly all of the mills on the books last year have renewed their pledge to stand by each other.

Those who remain the same for the present, at least. They cannot be maintained at a higher figure without injury to the trade. A reduction would mean a loss to the mills. During the year just past there has been a fall of 40 per cent in the domestic business as compared with the previous year. Some large mills have been closed in consequence, but it is

claimed the pool has enabled all mill men on its books to realize an average profit of 4 per cent, on their investment. The mills were operated or idle. Without the pool it is estimated that every mill on the coast would be run at a loss.

The threatened attempt of the yard men to break up the combine was nipped in the bud. The books of the lumber Lumber Company show that 75 per cent of the capital invested in yards on the coast is owned or controlled by mill men. The majority of the mill men were heartily in favor of pooling their mills for the benefit of all, and those who would have stayed outside if they dared, have been forced to accept the terms of the majority.

A DANGEROUS CROOK.

Thomas Wallace's Offenses. Range from Petty Larceny to Burglary.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—In the arrest of T. Wallace, alias Martin, alias T. J. Wilson, at Vancouver, the British provincial police have temporarily put out of the way one of the cleverest and most courageous crooks who ever operated on this coast. He has been intimately known to the San Francisco police for the past quarter of a century.

During that period he has been arrested and served time for numerous offenses, ranging from petty larceny to burglary in the first degree. He will never once take into custody the day he does not make a home fight for his freedom. Upon several occasions he proved more than a match for the officers who attempted his arrest, and at one time escaped from the custody of the mounted police of this city, and the police of this city, a transcontinental chase of several months, and when finally retaken nearly got away from the officer who was bringing him back to the scene of his crime.

THAT CROCKER REWARD.

A Substantial Addition to Virtue in This Instance.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Virtue is not its own only reward in the case of George Crocker, the second son of the late Charles Crocker. By remaining sober for seven years Crocker comes into the possession not only of \$490,000 worth of Southern Pacific Railway bonds, but of a one-eighth interest in his father's estate as well, the whole amount reaching \$4,000,000.

The eighth of Crocker's secret trust with his two brothers as the trustees under which the Southern Pacific bonds were left, continuous sobriety for five years. Judge Dudgeon's decision in the matter of the bonds that George Crocker had fulfilled the terms of the trust, decided also the secret trust upon which the larger part of the property depended.

FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA. Ordered to Make a Cruise in South American Waters.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The flagship Philadelphia has been ordered to prepare for a cruise along the South American coast. It will leave this port in about three weeks and it is thought the flagship will spend most of the time during the coming winter in ports along the Peruvian coast.

Admiral Beardsley will make the cruise in the Philadelphia, and not transfer his flag to the Oregon, as was expected when the battleship went into commission. The Philadelphia is not expected to return to this port before April, and it is said the Admiral Beardsley will be relieved of his duty when his vessel again reports at the navy yard.

Mrs. Arnold's Husband.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Alice Arnold today brought a suit in the Superior Court for a divorce from her husband, W. S. Arnold. The action is based on statutory grounds, and the familiar story is recited of a loving and confiding wife and a neglectful and erring husband. Arnold is well known in the Mission, where he and his wife have conducted a grocery store for a number of years. The respondent to his wife's divorce suit is Mrs. Alice Currie, a younger sister of the dashing, beautiful and reckless Daisy Newman.

THREE RECORDS SMASHED. Latest Achievements of J. S. Johnson With His Wheel.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

NASHVILLE, Oct. 28.—Three world's records were smashed at Cumberland Park today. John S. Johnson, paced by a sextuplet, rode a quarter in 20.25 sec., lowering the 22.25 mark made by Kiser at Coronado Beach. Johnson, paced by a quad and sextuplet, rode a half mile in 47 sec., lowering the mark of 47 sec., set by Kiser.

Both the horse and his driver were immediately surrounded by an admiring throng, while the judges presented a large wreath. It was the general impression that the horse race been run early in the afternoon before the air became chilled, and while the wind was light, he would have equalled or probably beaten his world's record.

THREE RECORDS SMASHED.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Andrew Brill, the inventor of an improved sewing-machine device, used by the Singer Sewing Machine Company, has commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court against the company to secure an accounting on a large number of tredles alleged to have been manufactured by the company prior to the expiration of his patent, and put on the market immediately after his patent had expired.

Arrested for Murder.

FRESNO, Oct. 28.—Owen C. Drake, accused of having foully murdered Farmer Wilson in Suisun Valley last month, was arrested here last night, and is now in jail awaiting the arrival of the Sheriff. He and his wife, who made it known that he had been ordered he was not responsible. He sent here receipts showing that he had received but two pieces of statuary according to contract, and further that these are in use in the church at present. The detectives at once located the three extra pieces of statuary at Waldteufel's store on Market street.

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OFFER FROM ABROAD.

"YOUNG CORBETT" HAS A SHOW TO FIGHT IN ENGLAND.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

Dick Burge Will be Matched Against Green by the National Club of London.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS PUT UP.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

DUE TO CARELESSNESS.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

BIRMINGHAM SPORTS WILL GIVE A HUNDRED BETTER.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

Tschigorin Wins the Chess Contest. Joe Patchen Lowers His Previous Marks for a Mile.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

THE CORONER'S VERDICT IN THE FRISCO ROAD COLLISION.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous disorders such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Fainting of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blisters on the Skin Disease, Sleep, Brightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. when these symptoms are present, take them in this **FIRST Dose** and they will be relieved. **WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.** This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEACHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disturbed Liver they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the vital organs, strengthening the muscular system, restoring the long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the sense of health the whole physical energy of the body. These are facts admitted by all physicians in all classes of society, and one of the best proofs of the efficacy of these pills is the **DESTITUTION OF THE BEACHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.**

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Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

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Money Loaned on Personal Estate.

Five per cent. interest paid on term deposits.

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Los Angeles Daily Times

THURSDAY MORNING,

The Times-Mirror Company,

PUBLISHERS OF

The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly

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The Los Angeles Times

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

FIFTEENTH YEAR

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 20,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES

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SUNDAY, by mail, \$1.50; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 12 Mos. of 1895—15,111
Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 8 Mos. of 1896—18,179

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Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—The Prisoner of Zenda.
BURBANK—Don Caesar de Baran.
OPHRUMEN—Vaudville.

THE CAMPAIGN.

PATRIOTISM,
PROTECTION,

PROGRESS,
PROSPERITY.

The Standard-Bearers.

For President. WILLIAM MCKINLEY
Vice-President. GARRET A. HOBART

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Representative in Congress:
Dist. VI.—JAMES McLAUCHLAN.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Superior Judge—M. T. ALLEN.
For Superior Judge—W. H. CLARK.
For Superior Judge—LUCIEN SHAW.
For Superior Judge—B. N. SMITH.

For Supervisors:

Dist. II.—R. E. WIRSCHING.
Dist. IV.—A. E. DAVIS.
Dist. V.—E. JOHNSON.

For State Senator:

Dist. XXXVII.—ROBERT N. BULLA.

For Assemblymen:

Dist. LIX.—WALTER S. MELICK.

Dist. LXI.—J. O. VOSBURG.

Dist. LXII.—B. C. KENYON.

Dist. LXIII.—GEO. F. McCULLOCH.

Dist. LXIV.—L. H. VALENTINE.

Dist. LXXV.—JOHN CROSS.

For Justices:

MADISON T. OWENS.

D. C. MORRISON.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS TONIGHT.

HAZARD'S PAVILION—Hon. James McLauchlan, Judge McCollum, Hon. Lewis Gottschalk.

MOVABLE TENT, FIRST STREET, BETTER CUMINGS AND STATE—Hon. H. C. Gooding.

LAST SIDE TENT, DOWNEY AVENUE AND DALY STREETS—S. M. Haskell.

UNIVERSITY—F. R. WILHELM, D. C. Mc- Gavins.

PALMDALE—Nestor A. Young.

RIVERA—J. C. Rives, George P. Adams.

COMPTON—Charles E. Day, A. E. Davis, B. C. Kenyon.

SOUTH PASADENA—James Burdette.

ACTON—N. P. Conroy.

LAMANDA PARK—Will A. Harris.

MONROVIA—Frank Dominguez, R. Y. Sepulveda.

SOME COUNCILMANIC POINTS.

For the important office of City Engineer the Republican nominee is C. S. Compton and the Democratic nominee is J. H. Dockweiler. (In another column is a letter from some of his brother engineers in support of Mr. Compton.) The Times believes that neither of these men should be chosen by the people, for reasons that, if not obvious now, will be made clear before the city election takes place. At the postal-primary of the Better City Government League neither of the party nominees was endorsed, the vote being divided between them and Burr Bassell. It will therefore become the duty of the convention that sits today to choose a candidate for this office. Under the circumstances it should, in our judgment, be the policy of the convention to nominate Bassell instead of either Compton or Dockweiler. Bassell will be chosen by the convention today, we believe the choice will be ratified by the people at the polls in December. He has a good education, a good record, and acknowledged qualifications as an engineer, besides being free from objections which can and will be urged against the other candidates.

In Tuesday's Times was printed an editorial estimate of the electoral result of next Tuesday's Presidential election. In that estimate McKinley was given 245 votes, Bryan 116 and 86 were placed in the doubtful column. These figures will be allowed to stand till further developments; but in the comments an obvious error occurred. The paragraph next to the last in the editorial referred to should read as follows:

Bryan, in order to be elected, must not only hold the 116 votes conceded to him in the above table, but must carry all the doubtful States, and must in addition gain twenty-two more votes from the McKinley column. Has any sane man so vivid an imagination as to suppose he can do this?

The Bryanite managers, in their latest forecast, again neglected to include Maine and Vermont in their list of States "sure" for Bryan. The oversight is unaccountable.

THE BIG FELLOW."

Thomas B. Reed speaks in San Jose tonight under such circumstances as encompass about one man in a million. Thirty-five years ago he was working on a ranch near Mountain View for \$35 a month, which was small wages in that era. When the fall of the year came along he went before the county board of examination and got a teacher's certificate. After school hours "the big fellow" would go out and take a strong walk, knowing well that a slight bodily fatigue is the only reliable rest for the mind.

When night came on, other men of his age would seek the billiard saloons, dance halls, poker dens and other resorts established to entrap the unwary, but these places never caught "the big fellow." His course in life was blocked out for him just as plainly "in his mind's eye" as is the mariner's course from New York to Liverpool on a chart that is fifty years old and has never required alteration. "The big fellow" stayed in his quiet room and read law for two years, and then, before a court presided over by one of the strongest States' rights Democrats that ever saw, Kansas, was not only admitted to practice, but heartily congratulated by Judge Wallace upon having stood so searching an examination.

He left here, "more's the pity," for since he went back to Maine we have sent to Congress many a man who was in no wise his equal for ability as a legislator, to say nothing of forensic talent and sound knowledge of commercial and international law. In character and style he resembles the lamented Broderick more than does any other man of the present day. Firm in purpose, fearless in the right, always arrayed upon the side of justice, this great, colossal man from the old Pine Tree State fills a place in the councils of the nation that the burly stonecutter's son of an earlier period would have filled had his life been spared. It is easy to see how men who loved Broderick—the man to whom California was chiefly indebted for her admission as a free State—should admire Tom Reed, his most fitting successor in the world's long battle for the dignity of labor and the aristocracy of intellect.

"Let no man be afraid to be right on this question, for it is the right that will triumph in the end, whether it reforms the party or destroys it. I shall therefore vote for McKinley. I am not a Republican and I never shall be. I do not believe in protection and I shall never be converted to it. But in the throes of a deadly malady I cannot afford to reject the only physician who is in a situation to help me because his political opinions are different from mine or even because I think there are better physicians than he if they could only had in time."—HON. E. J. PHELPS.

"Men will no longer follow party when it leads away from business success and prosperity; when its policies cripple our industries and the earning power of labor. They will not follow a party whose policies imperil our financial integrity and the honor of the country."—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention.

When we part with our labor, our products or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values."—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"There is a State to be proud of. We are a people who can hold up our heads. What we need here is less money, less capital, fewer white shirts and brains, fewer men with business judgment and more of these fellows who boast that they are 'just ordinary chodhoppers, but that they know more in a minute about finance than John Sherman.' We need more men who are 'posted,' who can bellow about the crime of '73, who hate prosperity, and who know that because a man believes in national honor that he is a tool of Wall street. We have had a few of them, some 150,000, but we want more. We need several thousand gibbering idiots to scream about the 'Great Red Dragon' of Lombard street. We don't need population, we don't need wealth, we don't need well-dressed men on the streets, we don't need standing in the nation; we don't need cities on these fertile prairies, you bet we don't. What we are after is the money power. Because we have become poorer and poorer and meaner than a spanned, distended mule, we, the people of Kansas, propose to kick. We don't care to build up, we wish to tear down."

"There are two ideas of government," said our noble Bryan at Chicago. "There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you associate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way upward and through every class and reach upon us."

"That's the stuff; give the prosperous man the dickeras. Legislate the thirtiness into ease; whack the stuffing out of the creditors, and tell the debtors who borrowed money five years ago, when the money in circulation was more general than it is now, that the contraction of the currency gives a right to repudiate."

"Whoop it up for the ragged trousers; put the lazy, greasy fizzle who can't pay his debt on an altar and bow down and worship him. Let the State ideal be high. What we need is not the respect of our fellow-men, but a chance to get something for nothing."

"Oh, yes, Kansas is a great State. Hero are people fleeing from it to the score every day, capital going out of the State by the hundreds of dollars, and every industry except farming paralyzed, and that crippled because its products have to go across the ocean before they can find a laboring man at work who can afford to buy them. Let's don't stop this year. Let's drive all the decent, self-respecting men out of the State. Let's keep the old chodhoppers who know it all—let's encourage the man who is 'posted.' He can talk, and what we need is not mill hands to eat our wheat, nor cities to oppose the farmer by consuming his butter, eggs and chickens and produce; what Kansas needs is men who can talk, who have large leisure to argue the currency question, while their wives wait at home for that nickel's worth of bluing."

"What's the matter with Kansas?"

"Nothing under the shining sun. She is losing wealth, population and standing. She has got her statesmen and the money power is afraid of her. Kansas is all right. She has started to raise hell, as Mrs. Lease advised, and she seems to have an overproduction. But that doesn't matter. Kansas never did believe in diversified crops. Kansas is all right. There is absolutely nothing wrong with Kansas. Every prospect pleases and only man is vile."

How do the Populists of California like this picture? Let the waggon statesmen study it and roar. Would they like to see California reduced to the same condition as Kansas? If so, they can do no more effective step in that direction than by casting their ballots on Tuesday for Bryan and Watson.

Boutelle's reception in Portland was just what his reception was here, a great turnout of the solid people of that great and growing northern metropolis. In a list of 100 vice-presidents we find the names of thirty-three life-long Democrats, of whom twelve are lawyers and nine merchants. The cause of national honesty never appeals to business men in vain.

To judge of the present condition of Kansas we will not take the unsupported words of outsiders, who may, for various reasons, be prejudiced, but

THE LESSON OF KANSAS.

It cannot be denied by fair-minded Democrats that the Democratic party, or at least that section of it which endorses the Chicago platform, has been swallowed up by the Populists. It is the Populists who are the head and front of the free-silver movement. The planks in the Chicago platform are mainly Populist in character, and Bryan himself is far more of a Populist than a Democrat. It may, therefore, be admitted that in case of Bryan's success, the administration would be, not Democratic, but Populist. Such being the case, it is desirable to see what Populism is, judging not by what its adherents say about it, but by the light of experience, by what it has actually accomplished.

Populism is not an entirely new thing in this country. The leaders of the movement have had a fair opportunity to show what their much-vaunted system amounts to. The popular vote for Weaver, the Populist candidate for President in 1892, was over 1,000,000. There are some States in which the Populist idea has had full sway. It is there that we must look to get an idea of what would be in store for us, by any unforeseen combination of circumstances, the Populists receiving a majority of the electoral vote on Tuesday next. Foremost among these States stands Kansas, the ideal stamping ground of the Populist pure and simple, where he has been permitted to do his best—or worst, as the case may be—in the line of his own peculiar theory of political and social reform.

A general idea of the effects that Populism has produced in Kansas may be judged from a statement sent out by the Kansas Department of Agriculture, which indicates that Kansas has gained less than two thousand people in the last year. There are about one hundred and twenty-five thousand families in the State and there were about ten thousand babies born in Kansas, and yet so many people left the State that the natural increase is cut down to less than two thousand net. This has been going on for eight years.

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THE VOTE OF VENTURA.

In old times Ventura was one of those counties which was never overwhelmingly Democratic, but was always won by a small and certain majority. The Democracy held it safe and sound while other counties changed from Democratic to Republican and vice versa. Last election saw a shuffling up of the cards and a new deal, with the exception of Sheriff and two Supervisors. This was supposed to have been through the agency of Populists drawing off Democratic votes, but not enough to elect any of their own number. Hence it was supposed that in the present canvass, the fusion of Democrats would render that county tolerably safe for Bryan, as the vote of 1894 showed 96 Democratic, 1270 Republican and 486 Populist, in a total of 2880 votes.

The parties conducting the Examiner baseball tournament are evidently determined that the Los Angeles team shall not win the game, as is shown by their rejection of Harvey, the pitcher, on account of his age, after having positive proof from his parents and indubitable evidence from the Santa Clara College records that he was of the age "nominated in the bond." If Mr. Hearst (who is in New York and not conversant with the details of this affair) knew how things are going on behind his back, somebody in his employ would get walking papers.

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THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Oct. 28.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.96; at 5 p.m., 30.66. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 41 deg. and 63 deg.; relative humidity, 5 in. and 90 per cent; 5 in., 65 per cent. Wind, 6 a.m. northward, velocity, 5 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity, 5 miles. Maximum temperature, 70 deg.; minimum temperature, 47 deg. Rainfall past twenty-four hours, .82 inch; rainfall for season, 1.30 inches. Character of weather, clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

All sorts of curious people are popping up in this campaign as candidates for something or other on the Populist ticket. The latest specimen is H. W. Head of Orange county, who wants to go to the State Senate and who once desired to organize his neighbors into a California branch of Ku Klux Klan. That awful order which made the South a hell upon earth just after the war. Full particulars regarding Mr. Head's action in this matter may be found in the Orange county correspondence this morning.

"Burnt navel cocktail" is a popular new drink in the East. It is made by taking a large California navel orange and making an incision with a knife in the skin completely around the orange, not disturbing the pulp. Dexterously turning the skin, which peels very easily, the bartender fashions the bowl of a cup and with the other end he forms the stand. Pouring a pony of brandy into the bowl, he adds a lump of sugar and sets fire to it. During the burning process the brandy absorbs the oil from the orange skin and the drink is ready to serve. As a bracer the "burnt navel cocktail" is said to be unequalled.

The miserable wretches who stood on the street on Tuesday and insulted and reviled ladies who were riding in the great parade may have thought they were helping the cause of Bryanism, but they miscalculated. The ordinary man is a gentleman. Thank God the bald hoodlums and foul-mouthed louts who are in the minority only disgusted those of gentlemanly instincts who stood about them, and thus by their villainous actions and foul language they made many votes for the cause of good government. Los Angeles was disgraced by the actions of these nameless rascals, who ought to be doing time in the chain-gang, as many of them have already done in days past.

The Board of Supervisors has fixed the compensation of members of boards of election at \$3 per day of eight hours, no member to draw more than \$10 for such service. A rental of \$10 each is allowed for polling-places in the city, and \$7 for such buildings outside this city. This rental includes the furnishing of tables and lights. The compensation is fair and should insure efficient service and comfortable polling-places.

The District Attorney has submitted a written opinion to the Board of Supervisors holding that this legislative body has no authority to enforce the removal of fences from flowing streams. Some of the members do not acquiesce in this opinion and may look to the courts for a ruling upon this important subject.

The Supreme Court's ten days' session in the District of Los Angeles will draw to a close today. The session has been a busy one; several important decisions have been handed down, and other causes have been submitted upon briefs or arguments. Of the latter, the contest over 48,000 acres in the Lankershim ranch is the most important. This ranch is situated in the fertile San Fernando Valley, and is but ten miles distant from this city. It was held in peaceful possession by the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company for years prior to 1892, at which time Thompson and about a hundred others entered upon the property and erected cabins and preempted under squatter title. The squatters were ejected under a decision of the Supreme Court.

If the Popocratic candidate for Congress in this district, one Barlow by name, is not a blithering ignoramus who would disgrace California at Washington, then the language he uses in his alleged speeches belies him. On the campaign page of this issue of The Times are quoted some extracts from his foolish harangues that stamp him as a perfect specimen of the yahoo in his wildest state. We at least ought to be represented in the national House of Representatives by a man who knows the language of the race, and not by an uneducated illiterate lout who goes about the land scattering chunks of broken grammar and rendering rilly the pure well of English. Barlow is a good man to leave right up in San Luis Obispo county and that is where the voters of the Sixth Congress District are going to leave him.

Probably some of the Los Angeles men who are shouting for free silver belong to the peculiar class concerning whom the bankers of this city tell some good stories. For instance, there is one man—and he is quite a prominent professional man—who, when notified that he had overdrawn his account \$7.50, came to the bank, took a blank check of the same bank, filled it out for the amount in question, and with a satisfied smile handed it to the assistant cashier as a settlement of the difference. Another man who had a deposit in a bank during the flurry of 1893 went to a safe-deposit institution and inquired the cost of the cheapest box, by the year. He was told that it was \$3, whereupon he agreed to take it, drew a check for \$700 on the bank where he had his money, and put it in the box, saying: "Now let the old thing burst!" It may safely be wagered that both these men will vote for free silver on Tuesday.

The Reed and Fitch Number.

No better campaign documents are to be had than copies of The Times of Wednesday containing the great speeches of Thomas B. Reed and Thomas Fitch delivered in this city on Tuesday. There was a big demand for copies at The Times, coming all day yesterday, which was not filled until a second edition was run off. The papers may still be had. Price 3 cents a copy. It contains mighty interesting reading and should be scattered broadcast.

DU GONG OK.

CHINESE FEAST FOR THE PROPITIATION OF DEVILS.

Held Every Three Years to Keep the Fiends in Good Humor—Commonly Known as the Chinese Fair—Mysterious Ceremonies.

Last evening saw the opening of the triennial Chinese festival of Du Gong Ok, ordinarily known in this country as the Chinese fair. It is hardly in swing as yet, the first ceremonies having been held in a species of sancrum sanctorum, from which all white people were jealously excluded.

The festival is for the propitiation of the devils which are supposed to torment mankind, and which can only be appeased by rich offerings and elaborate ceremonies at this feast of flattery to the powers of evil. Many images having been held in a species of sancrum sanctorum, from which all white people were jealously excluded.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

THREE SPEAKERS AT HAZARD'S PAVILION LAST NIGHT.

L. R. Garrett Speaks for Sound Money. W. J. Hunsaker Denies His Position.

BUGLE CALL TO BUSINESS MEN.

GEMS CULLED FROM SPEECHES OF JAWSMITH BARLOW.

Candidate Waldron's Constructive Mileage—How Hoodlumism Converted Silverites—Meeting of Spanish Republicans.

The enthusiasm aroused on Reed day appears to have impetus enough to carry it through the remainder of the campaign, judging by the audience that assembled in Hazard's Pavilion last night to hear the speakers secured by the Business Men's Sound Money Club. Will A. Harria was to have been one of the speakers, but illness prevented him from appearing at the meeting.

George H. Stewart called the meeting to order and introduced as the first speaker L. R. Garrett, president of the Young Men's McKinley Club. Mr. Garrett is a young man who has been very active in the campaign, and has been speaking to the people of many of the small towns of the county. He has studied the history of financial legislation in the United States, and makes very thorough and forcible presentation of the results to be expected from the attempt to establish free coinage of silver without international agreement. Mr. Garrett makes the currency question not the most important issue, and in his opinion, the avowed purpose of the Bryanites to tamper with the Supreme Court was far more dangerous than any tampering with the currency. He quotes Mr. Reed's speech on "our blighting sisters" as proof that the Democrats actually mean just what the Chicago platform says. Mr. Garrett spoke for about an hour, and his speech was received with much appreciative applause.

He was followed by W. J. Hunsaker, who said he would speak as a Democrat and not as a Republican. He never was a better Democrat than this year, but he could not follow the lead of Altgold, Tillman, Cator and Barlow. He had been driven into the campaign by the abandonment of Democratic principles by the organization of the party. He felt toward Republicans as the business men of Southern California. We are on the eve of the most important election in which most of you have ever participated. Upon its results must depend the prosperity of the whole country, and in a still more marked degree the prosperity of that he resided on Sand street in this city. The Clerk has accordingly called his attention, measured at the rate of one mile per diem for six days. The County Clerk in his monthly allowance roll had credited Waldron with only \$1.20 and in a communication to the Supervisors he informed them that on February 9, 1891, when he while in the office of the Clerk, he was given a demand for mileage. This demand was sworn to be true by Waldron. The demand contained the following charges for mileage from Neenach, as follows:

April 1, 108 miles.....\$ 21.60
April 14, 108 miles..... 21.60
April 17, 108 miles..... 21.60
April 21, 108 miles..... 21.60
April 24, 108 miles..... 21.60
April 25, 108 miles..... 21.60

Total.....\$129.60

The County Clerk in his monthly allowance roll had credited Waldron with only \$1.20 and in a communication to the Supervisors he informed them that on February 9, 1891, when he while in the office of the Clerk, he was given a demand for mileage. This demand was sworn to be true by Waldron. The demand contained the following charges for mileage from Neenach, as follows:

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Los Angeles Daily Times

THE PUBLIC SERVICE THAT NEW CHARTER.

COUNCIL WILL SEND IT TO THE PEOPLE WITHOUT CHANGE.

Not a Jot or Tittle of the Amendments Altered by the City Solons. Parliamentary Title.

SANFERNANDO LAND CONTEST.

SQUATTERS' ATTACK UPON LAN- KERSHIM RANCH TITLE.

The Board of Supervisors Has Fixed Compensation of Election Boards and Hall Rent- Chicken-Thieves.

At the City Hall yesterday the Council decided to submit the amendments to the city charter to the people without altering any of its provisions. The settlement of the "label on city printing" question was deferred to November 9.

Compensation of members of election boards was fixed by the Board of Supervisors yesterday. O. P. Burke, Jr., the young man who escaped from Highlands about ten days ago, has been apprehended at Barstow, through information given by his mother in this city. A strong case of circumstantial evidence has been found about Quijada's neck. Two colored chicken-thieves were booked under sentence at the County Jail yesterday. The big Lankershim ranch contest was argued and submitted in the Supreme Court yesterday. This appeal involves 48,000 acres of land in the fertile San Fernando Valley, ten miles from this city.

(AT THE CITY HALL)

IN SPECIAL SESSION.

CITY COUNCIL PASSES UPON THE NEW CHARTER.

Action in the Matter of Labeling All City Printing With the "Union" Brand Deferred for Two Weeks—Motions Made.

The City Council met in special session yesterday at 2 o'clock, Stockwell being the only absent member.

The purpose of the meeting was to take action upon the amended city charter submitted to the Council last Monday by a committee of the League for Better City Government. No time was consumed in reading or discussing these charter amendments yesterday. They had been perused, presumably, by each of the Councilmen, who were furnished with typewritten copies by the league. It had evidently been decided by the Council to make no changes in these amendments, but submit them in their present condition to the people.

The motion which disposed of the matter was made by Councilman Munson and was as follows:

"Moved that the proposed amendments to the charter of the city of Los Angeles be submitted to the qualified electors of the said city at a special election to be hereafter called, and the proposed amendments be published forthwith by the City Clerk for twenty days in the official newspaper of the city."

Councilman Pessell favored advertising these charter amendments in all the daily newspapers of the city, believing they should be given the widest publicity possible. President Teed expressed a fear that the extra expense of the printing would be too great, but conceded the point from this point, the motion was carried. The Council then finally decided to refer the matter to the Finance Committee to ascertain from the newspapers what the cost of the proposed advertising would be.

It was voted that the City Water Company be directed to continue the four-inch main on Twenty-fourth street east to Maple avenue. The motion was adopted.

Henry O'Melveny, director of the Public Library, appeared before the Council complaining of the unsatisfactory lighting arrangements in the library. He asked that gas meter be put in, and the library allowed to use gas when the electric lights are not available for use.

The Council postponed action upon the Supply Committee's report regarding the use of the Typographical Union label on all city printing. The report opposed such a use of this label at the Council's last meeting were not present yesterday, and it was thought proper to allow each party interested a proper chance for presentation of its arguments.

A lively parliamentary tilt took place between Munson and Teed when the question of adopting the Bridge Committee's report came up. The report was prepared on Monday, but did not come before the Council until yesterday. It read as follows:

"In the course of the proposals to construct a bridge over the Los Angeles River on the Los Feliz road, we recommend that all bids be rejected and the City Clerk instructed to readvertise for bids in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Engineer, and in addition that all bidders be allowed to submit their own plans and specifications."

Teed moved to lay the report on the table. The motion was lost. Snyder moved to adopt the report. The motion was lost. Munson, while the vote was being taken, moved a last motion, voted favoring it, but before the result was announced, seeing he was going to lose, asked to have his vote changed from "no" to "aye." The change was made just as Councilman Kingery walked into the Council chamber, and Munson's motion was, at once made apparent.

"I now move to reconsider the vote," said Munson, "as a gentleman has just arrived who is perhaps interested in the subject, and he should have a chance to vote as well as us." When Teed saw through this ruse of Munson's he looked fatigued, but recovered himself shortly, and, securing Kingery's ear, whispered information into that statesman's auricular orifice. Then Teed indulged in sardonic laughter, and politely, though with warmth, invited Mr. Munson to continue his speech. Munson did not protest, and Teed again gave his Third Ward colleagues the festive "hah-hah."

Munson also came to grief when he attempted to secure the adoption by the Council of the Board of Public Works' report regarding a contract to lay \$300,000 worth of pipe in the Arroyo de Los Reyes. Teed, as before, moved to lay the report on the table on the grounds of economy. Munson arose to speak, but the meretricious and impulsive nature of the content of his impregnable position, called his colleagues down with the point that motions to lay on the table did not resemble the silver question, in that they

were not desirable. Munson subsided, though with difficulty, into the breach with a motion to "re-refer to the Board of Public Works." Teed amended the motion by instructing the board to report in the matter to the City Council. He wished the City Council to have the digging up of the necessary 3000 planks, instead of the present body.

The amendment of Teed did not prevail, but the motion to re-refer did, whereat Teed sang out to Munson, "I know you younguns never got the 15 votes to carry it through." It was then Munson's turn to look tired, and he took his cue with alacrity, while Teed softly hummed the chorus of that latest hit, "The Orpheum." "All Wanted—Next Day the Sign Appear Upon the Door!"

A motion of Kingery's to have a crosswalk constructed at Seventh and Olive streets and one of Munson's to have a crosswalk at Sixth and Dora, Sixth and Park View and Seventh and Park View were referred to the Board of Public Works.

The City Clerk filed with the Council the following report, which was acted upon:

In the matter of the opening of Sixth street from Hoover street to Vermont avenue, notice of public work was published September 22. Time for protest expired October 12. No protests have been received. Proof of affixing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners. Adopted.

"In the matter of the widening of Seventh street from Hoover street to Vermont avenue, notice of public work was published September 22. Time for protest expired October 12. No protests have been received. Proof of affixing of all ordinances and notices required being on file, it will now be in order for your honorable body to pass the ordinance ordering the work and appointing commissioners. If you see fit." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of Sixth street from Anderson street to Clarence street, notice of street work was published September 22. Time for protest expired October 12. No protests have been received. Proof by affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file. Council acquired jurisdiction October 24, to pass the final ordinance. It will now be in order for your honorable body, if you see fit, to pass the ordinance ordering the work, which said ordinance is herewith submitted." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of First street from Anderson street to Clarence street, notice of street work was published September 22. Time for protest expired October 12. No protests have been received. Proof by affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file. Council acquired jurisdiction October 24, to pass the final ordinance. It will now be in order for your honorable body, if you see fit, to pass the ordinance ordering the work, which said ordinance is herewith submitted." Adopted.

"In the matter of the improvement of the alluvial area of Okey, between 11th and 12th streets, notice of street work was published September 22. Time for protest expired October 12. No protests have been received. Proof by affidavit of the posting and publishing of all ordinances and notices required being on file. Council acquired jurisdiction to file the final ordinance October 13. It will now be in order for your honorable body, if you see fit, to pass the ordinance ordering the work, which said ordinance is herewith submitted." Adopted.

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WHAT RECORDS SHOW.

LEGISLATION IN THE INTEREST OF THE POORER CLASSES.

A Complete Answer to Bryan's Statement Compiled by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office—Laws Passed in the Last Fifty Years.

(Special to the Philadelphia Ledger.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—One of the favorite charges of Candidate Bryan made on the stump is that all the legislation of the country for the past twenty-five years has been in the interest of capital and against the poorer classes. This is purely the statement of a demagogue, but it is well answered today by Hon. John L. Thomas, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department. Mr. Thomas, as summarized in the legislation of the last fifty years for the amelioration of the condition of the poorer laboring classes. He condemns it as follows:

A SUMMARY.

"Imprisonment for debt has been abolished; laws have been passed exempting homesteads and a large amount of personal property from execution against debtors; the arts of families, their widows and orphans; and laborers on the land or in the mines have been given to mechanics and laborers in the cities on which they bestow labor for wages; laborers are allowed to sue for the cost of wages and protection without payment of costs or the giving of security for costs; the courts, State and national, appoint attorneys to defend without compensation poor persons in the criminal courts, and in some instances, in civil courts; in many instances are directed to enter judgment in favor of a laborer who has to bring suit to recover his wages or enforce his rights against a corporation for a stated sum to cover his attorney's fees; seven hours in some cases are required for workmen to be declared by law for public service on public works; in the administration of insolvents the wages of labor are preferred claims, and, in some cases, wages are made preferred claims generally.

CHARGES ON TRANSPORTATION LINES.

"Laws have been passed regulating passenger and freight charges on railroads and other lines of transportation, and upon public warehouses and elevators, and national and State commissions have been created to supervise railway traffic, by which charges have been reduced two-thirds or more; laws reducing the rate of interest have been passed; laws have been passed extending the time for redemption after the foreclosure of mortgages or deeds of trust; railroads are required to fence their roads or pay double damages resulting from a failure to fence; they are required to furnish safe places and appliances for workmen; manufacturers and mine-operators are required to provide places and machinery for the safety and comfort of their employees; the incorporation of labor organizations has been authorized; laws have been made on national holidays; commissioners of labor, State and national, are appointed to gather statistics and as far as possible ameliorate the condition of the working classes; the Department of Agriculture has been established and the head of the same is the Cabinet officer; funds costing \$150,000 annually are distributed free to the people; it is made a misdemeanor in many of the States to blacklist a poor man who has been discharged from service or has failed to pay his debts; and it is made a misdemeanor to threaten by a postcard through the mails to sue a debtor or by the use of any device to reflect upon him.

TO PROTECT THE IMPRUDENT AND UNWARY.

In order to protect the imprudent and unwary the use of the mails is denied to those who would operate fraudulent or lottery schemes through this medium. Post offices have been required to pay a less to the government of \$50,000 annually in carrying the mails under the operations of which the people get the country newspapers free of postage, and the best magazines and periodicals have been made so cheap as to prevent waste in the cost of postage, policies of life insurance, and shares in building and loan associations are made non-forfeitable for non-payment of premiums or dues after a limited time; banks, whether State or national, and other institutions in the nation and their accounts to public institutions; the employees in the public service are allowed leave of absence with pay for thirty days in some instances and fifteen days in others, and are given a vacation of two weeks; the importation of laborers under contract, the labor of convicts of the United States, the further immigration of Chinese, the importation of convict-made goods, and the peonage system have been prohibited by law boards of arbitration, State and national, have been created.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Those employed in the public service are allowed payment for the national holidays—January 1, February 22, Decoration day, July 4, Thanksgiving day and December 25. Homesteads have been given to those who would go and settle on them and the land is given to those who would plant and grow trees thereon; The Australian ballot law and other laws for the protection of the people in their right to vote, unenrolled and unawed, have been passed; \$600,000,000 worth of which by which hundreds of thousands of property-owners were impoverished; public hospitals have been multiplied for the care of the sick and poor; \$140,000,000 is annual paid out of the public treasury for the soldiers of our wars, their widows and orphans, and last, though not least, public schools have been established, so that now the annual expenditure in them alone is more than \$180,000,000, and for buildings, interest on loans and other expenses probably the further sum of \$60,000,000 or more.

"IT IS DEMAGOGIC."

Mr. Thomas further says that "the history of our country for the last quarter of a century shows that men and women of all classes of life have taxed their ingenuity to the utmost limit to devise laws for the better education and elevation of the masses of the people. There is no question that the trend of public opinion among our people has been for many years in that direction, and it is the purpose of inflating the minds of the poor against the rich, that legislation has all been against the former and in favor of the latter."

W. E. A.

Wonderful Piece of Work.

(Cincinnati Times-Star.) The most expensive piece of glass known to the world is on its way to the telescope at Lake Geneva, Ill. It was cut in the factory of Manolos in Paris five years ago, ever since which time workmen have been cutting and polishing and perfecting it. Before any of the public could see it, it was broken. In the piece, it was worth \$25,000. The first rough shaping was done on steel filings. Then eight or ten courses of emery were used. The last abrasive of all was beeswax, which has brought the lens to such a precision that it belongs to that crowd, but are supposed to McKinley, which indicates that the Pops do not know what they are talking about.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

PLANS FOR PARIS.

CALIFORNIA MUST BE REPRESENTED AT THE EXPOSITION.

Report of the Committee on Ways and Means to the Chamber of Commerce Yesterday—Establishment of a Smelter Favored.

At the meeting yesterday of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, some particularly interesting subjects were discussed. Reports of committees were submitted and discussed, especially that of the Committee on Ways and Means, which tendered the following report on the subject of legislative appropriations for exhibition purposes:

"We are profoundly impressed with the necessity that the State should make an adequate showing of its resources and its manufacturing advantages at the International Exposition in Paris in 1900. We believe the money which was expended by the State in putting up a first-class building and making a good display at Chicago has all come back to us several times over, and that the recent increase of population in Southern California is largely due to the same cause. While we are opposed to undesirable classes of immigration from foreign countries, we think that a display in Paris of the farming possibilities of this country will appeal to a trifling, active and intelligent class of European visitors, and that immigration of that sort in this country is greatly to be desired to develop its resources. We believe, also, that a display of fruit and wine will tend to increase our exports to foreign countries. It is given to a deserved place in the markets of the world. To accomplish anything worthy of the State at the Paris Exposition will necessitate a total outlay, in our opinion, of something like \$150,000 to \$180,000, which is not necessary, but will be necessary, that at least \$30,000 of it should be available within the next two years. Therefore, we would recommend the appropriation by the next Legislature of the sum of \$20,000 for the Paris Exposition.

The Chamber of Commerce has already acted. May 13, 1896, through its board of directors, on the question of the Transmississippi Exposition, passed a resolution to the effect that it was secured by grain-railers for the coming season. Plowing will begin this week.

"We will regard to the display at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, your committee learns that the exposition is to be a very considerable affair, being probably in excess of the standard of Atlanta, and we think it recommended that the sum of \$30,000 be asked for from the coming Legislature, which we believe will be sufficient, inasmuch as it will not be necessary to erect a special building as was the case at Atlanta, and the management has agreed to supply light and power and sundry other expenses free of charge."

"The total sum thus to be asked for is \$150,000, and your committee is frank to state that difficulty is likely to be experienced in obtaining so large a sum, and that the sum of \$30,000 be asked for from the board of directors of the principal opposition men of the entire State can be secured to this plan."

"Your committee believes that coupled with the recommendation for the appropriation of these sums should be a request that the management of these expositions should be placed in the hands of the State Board of Trade, San Francisco, and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. These two organizations cover through their membership 90 per cent. of the territory and population of the State, and they have the right by their management of their own exhibits at Chicago and at Atlanta, and at Atlanta, their thorough competency to handle such enterprises. We believe they have the confidence of the sections which they represent, and that the members of the principal opposition men of the entire State can be secured to this plan."

"Your committee believes it would be expedient to draw up a petition to the members of the Legislature from Southern California setting forth these facts and asking them to act in the coming session on the understanding that the State Board of Trade will do the same with regard to the northern and central sections of the State."

"The training Committee tendered a report with regard to the establishment of a smelter in this city with English capital declaring that the chamber will favor the establishment of such an enterprise."

"Will F. Sweeny was elected a delegate to the Irrigation Congress at Phoenix, Ariz."

"The board, then, on motion, adjourned."

"During the session of the board the Ventura band paid its respects to the chamber by a serenade. The band invited the members and President Patterson made a few remarks. The band was served with light refreshments."

"Miss Susie Rising Vall, daughter of Judge Richard Rising of California, was married September 14, at Cape Town, South Africa, to Charles P. Stringer.

"The gathering of the Needwork Guild will take place on Monday in Room No. 225, Wilcox Block."

"Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Webster of Ventura were the guests of Mrs. C. N. Eason of Eastlake avenue."

"SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Heavy Rain Prevents George A. Knight from Coming.

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 28.—(Regular Correspondence.) The rain of Tuesday afternoon caused the Republicans of this city a great disappointment.

Owing to small washouts between here and Los Angeles the last train on the schedule of that road was cancelled, making it impossible for Mr. Knight to get through. No attempt was made to hold the meeting.

Those who heard or read the great speech made by Tom Fitch at Los Angeles Tuesday evening recognize that there is a great treat in store for the people Saturday evening.

RAILROAD "WASHOUTS."

Both railroad systems experienced a number of small washouts between here and Los Angeles, which caused the delay yesterday. From Ontario through to this city many small considerable water flows over the tracks, washing away the roadbed in places. All trains have been running on time today, however.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

Prof. T. H. Kirk, whose salary as teacher in the High School has not been paid since June, because President Stevenson of the board of education has not been able to find a way to compel Stevenson to sign the documents.

J. V. Suman has bought five acres of arid land with a view of increasing the water-power for the mill to be built.

The Popocrats claim to know how many men in the county will vote, yet a number of men named for vice-presidents of the meeting, when they are out with cards stating that they do not belong to that crowd, but are supposed to McKinley, which indicates that the Pops do not know what they are talking about.

The Perkins Marching Club will go to the State Fair and be on hand to participate in a great gathering of the Republicans of that county.

(Boston Courier.) Deacon Acres (at the ticket office window). Guess what? "And Bryan's going to be elected?" "Yes. There's no doubt about that."

"Then, paw, why don't you buy a great big iron-rod of money?"

"Because it's not good for the health." This is the lens which it is expected is going to bring Mars almost within "speaking distance" of the earth.

"What's about 65¢ or more?"

"And Bryan's going to be elected?"

"Yes. There's no doubt about that."

"Then, paw, why don't you buy a great big iron-rod of money?"

"Because it's not good for the health."

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, Oct. 28, 1896.

TREASURY STATEMENT. The last treasury statement to hand of gold and silver coin and bullion in the treasury in excess of certificates outstanding, except on account of treasury notes, compares as follows with that of the corresponding date last year: October 15, 1896, gold owned, \$12,714,368; silver owned, \$14,061,734. On the same date of last year the amounts were: Gold owned \$2,999,013; silver owned, \$15,156,095.

COMMERCIAL.

WORLD'S SUGAR PRODUCTION. The Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Barcelona, one of the recognized authoritative publications on sugar statistics, states in a recent number that the quantity of sugar produced in 1895-96 was 2,837,000 tons, as against 2,485,500 tons produced during the season of 1894-95. This shows the enormous decrease of 645,500 tons. This decrease is largely due to the shortage in the Cuba crop. In 1894-95 the Cuban crop was 1,000,000 tons, while last season it was only 300,000 tons. This season it is likely to be still less. Java is the heaviest producer, being credited with 340,000 tons this last season. The United States is rated third in the list, with 340,000 tons, the Philippines with 200,000 tons, and Brazil with 225,000 tons. Argentina with 160,000 tons shows an increase of 16,000 tons over the crop of 1894-95. British Guiana is credited with 165,000 tons, showing a small increase over the yield of 1894-95.

ORANGES IN NEW YORK. In an article on the condition of the fruit market in New York Tribune in a late issue says:

"The fruit market is glutted with Jamaica oranges, prices for which have declined from 25 to 50 cents a barrel and from 15 to 20 cents a box. In the last few days receipts at this port for this season have been 60,632 barrels, against only 18,267 barrels in the corresponding part of last season. Five steamers arrived, with a total of 18,000 barrels, on a single day last week. Recent receipts have been of improved quality and flavor, but this fact failed to stimulate the demand to a point commensurate with the supply, notwithstanding that considerable quantities were repacked in boxes. Florida style, and shipped for London. The latest reports indicate that the new crop of oranges on the Pacific Slope will be from 1,000,000 to 2,400,000 boxes. Offers of California navel oranges, the new crop, to be shipped in the latter part of November, are very limited. December, reported to have been made for from \$2 to \$3.50 a box, free on board. The Florida crop, it is estimated, will be considerably less than 200,000 boxes, and a crop of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 boxes is the type of destructive frost of the winter of 1894-95. There will be no dearth of oranges, however, as ample supplies will be received from other sources, both domestic and foreign."

THE LEMON MARKET. Eastern advices are to the effect that lemons continue to be in full supply at Atlantic coast points at unchanged prices, which are reported ruinously low. The season has been the most disastrous in history, and the quantity of lemons imported was the largest on record. It amounted to 2,753,000 boxes of which over 2,000,000 were received in New York alone. A large proportion of the imported fruit was of inferior quality, and, for that reason, it would fetch little. There are at the present time 3700 boxes afloat, of which 700 are said to be the new crop, receipts of which at Atlantic ports will begin to arrive freely within a few weeks.

COOLES. Bradstreet's reports a strong market but some remittances. This is due, it is said, to the strong views of holders who have sold enough to make them feel easy and are now in position to wait. Bids many large lines of both domestic and foreign were pending, with only a fraction of a cent between the views of buyer and seller. Most of the business continues confined to Territory grades, and prices are firm at 30 cents scoured, for choice lines of fine and medium, and for choice staples which could go higher. Prices as held firmly, and most dealers have not opened their wool yet. Foreign wool remain firm, with moderate sales. Melbourne sale opened October 14, with prices 50-75 per cent. lower than the average last year. London market is rather firm.

WOOD PULP AND POLITICS. The Northwestern Lumberman says the activity in political circles has favored the wood-pulp grinders and the newspaper mill. "The Republican National Committee has sent a large number of campaign literature. Probably the two wings of the Democratic party have also distributed millions of pages. Pamphlets by both parties have been forwarded by both parties to Washington, New York and Chicago to every State in the Union. The daily and the weekly newspapers are printing more pages each issue than in usual years. Handbills, posters, and other forms of wood-pulp paper. All this has made heavy drafts on the banks of spruce logs in the rivers and on the railroads of New England."

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

STEAM ENGINE RIVALS. "Two rivals," says the Engineering News, "for the steam engine in its usual form are now receiving much attention—the steam turbine and the gas engine. While the former is every day displacing the reciprocating steam engine in the direct driving of dynamos is a matter of doubt, but the Westinghouse Machine Company, which builds the well-known Westinghouse steam engine, is preparing itself for either event by embarking in the manufacture of both steam turbines and gas engines. It is recently placed both upon the market. The turbine is of the Parsons type, which has for some years been on the market in England. The gas engine is a two cylinder, two stroke, some years of experiment by George Westinghouse. It is a two-cylinder engine, using the Otto cycle, but with a governor which controls the admission of both air and gas in such a way that an explosion occurs in every stroke. The result is a very good regulation, since the dynamos driven directly on the shaft of the engine furnish an entirely satisfactory light, free from flickering. Two of the gas engines are now running in the Pittsburgh exposition."

WOMAN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS. Bradstreet's prints the following interesting decision respecting the property rights of married women. It says: "The Supreme Court of Georgia held, in the case of *Ward v. Latham*, that where a husband invested his wife's money in land, taking a deed to the same in his own name, she had a perfect equity in the land, and was not estopped from setting up the same as her own when the full knowledge of the facts, took place from the husband's conveyance of the property, although the conveyance was made for the purpose of indemnifying the grantee, the husband against loss by reason of his husband's conduct. The wife and husband were upon their joint promissory notes to another person, it not appearing that such conveyance was executed for the purpose stated with the wife's consent."

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale Quotations Revised Daily.

Flour and wheat are lower. Beans are firmer, also White Lima beans. There is little change in the tone of the fruit markets.

Provisions.

Hams—Per lb. Oct. 12: Eagle, 104¢; picnic, 104¢; boneless, 104¢; selected, 104¢; cut, 104¢; selected boiled, Oct. 13¢.

Rex breakfast bacon, 94¢; Diamond C, special fancy wrapped, 124¢; Diamond C, plain, 114¢; breakfast bacon, 7¢; medium, 64¢; bacon, bellies, 64¢; kettle rendered, 64¢; Ivory bacon, 114¢; Rexon, 5¢; Label lard, bellies, 64¢.

Flours.

Flour—Los Angeles XXXX flour, 40¢ per bbl.; Capitol, 4.80¢; northern, 51¢; full super, 51¢; eastern, 4.80¢; Washington, 7.75¢; Graham, 2.75¢; New York, 4.80¢.

Rolled Oats—Per bbl. 4.75¢; 6.00¢.

Rolled Wheat—Per bbl. 2.75¢.

Milk.

Bran—Per ton, local, 17.00¢; 18.00¢; northern, 17.00¢.

Shorts—Per ton, 20.00.

Rolled Barley—Per ton, 17.00¢; 18.00.

Hay and Grain.

Wheat—1.50¢/bbl.

Oats—1.00¢/bbl.

Corn—Small yellow, 9¢; large yellow, 10¢; cracked, 9¢; white, 10¢.

Dried Meal—Per cwt. 1.50¢.

Flax—Per ton, 10.00¢; best oil, 10.00¢; oil, 9.00¢; barley, 9.00¢; linseed, 11.00¢; wheat, 10.00¢; oil, 10.00¢.

Dried Products.

Beans—Lady W. 1.75¢/bbl.; navy, 1.80¢/bbl.; pink, 1.75¢/bbl.; Lima, 8.00¢; black, 8.00¢/bbl.

Fresh Meats.

Butchers' prices for wholesale carcasses:

Beef—Prime, 44¢/lb.

Mutton—44¢/lb.; lambs, 50¢.

Dressed Hogs—50¢/lb.

Cheese.

Cheese—Southern, California, 11¢; York, 12¢; America, 12¢; band, 13¢; eastern, 12¢; New York, 12¢; western, 13¢; northern, 13¢; fancy northern, 70¢; fair northern, 60¢; Limburger, 12¢/lb.; American, Swiss, 14¢/lb.; imported, 15¢/lb.

Green Fruits.

Lemons—Per box, cured, 1.75¢/bbl.; uncur, 1.50¢/bbl.; pink, 1.75¢/bbl.; Lima, 8.00¢; black, 8.00¢/bbl.

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Dried Fruits.

Apples—Evaporated, 60¢.

Apricots—75¢.

Peaches—Per lb. 50¢.

Pears—Per lb. 45¢.

Raisins—Per box, 45¢.

Plums—Per lb. 50¢.

Eggs.

Eggs—California ranch, 2.25¢/bbl.; eastern, 2.00¢.

Honey and Beeswax.

Honey—Extracted, new, 50¢; white, 55¢/lb.

Beeswax—Per lb. 20¢/lb.

Butter.

Butter—Local creamy, 12¢/bbl.; fancy, 17¢; Bay Coast, 12¢/bbl.; dairy, 12¢; Mexican, 8¢; light, 12¢/bbl.

Butter—Light, 12¢/bbl.

OF ROYAL DESCENT.

Exiled by Napoleon and Dies at Galveston, Tex.

The Standard Globe, Democrat published a dispatch from Galveston, Tex., of the death of the Rev. James de Buchanan. It says he was born in Harvard, Mass., June 4, 1838. His relatives claim he was of the royal house of France. His uncle was the Duke of Orleans, who was exiled by Napoleon. Mr. de Buchanan's father was one of the French emigrants who came to America. When Dr. de Buchanan was 5 years old his father disappeared. The young man became a Puritan of Harvard. He made several sea voyages, and always had a fondness for the ocean. Sent to Heidelberg University, he studied there for seven years, and graduated with the degree of M.D., Ph.G. Afterward he went to Oxford, and later he studied in the libraries of Paris and Rome. At the latter place he was given access on account of his royal connections to the many noted archives and the Vatican. From his Puritan training he retained his belief in Protestant doctrines, and, having been graduated in theology, he returned to America. He was made master of the Congregational Church of Dover, N. H., where he served for twenty years. In addition he was a physician and practitioner of medicine for many years. During his pastorate of the Dover church he was an unusual speaker, while conducting the funeral services of a friend that he was tried for heresy. He was found guilty and expelled, but later the expulsion was changed to a reprimand. He refused to resign his views, and about two years ago he left the church and became a lecturer on liberal and spiritualistic subjects. Since then he has traversed the continent several times.

He was a cripple, and for the last fourteen years was a sufferer from heart trouble. He was unable to sleep in a bed, and took his rest and slumber in a chair. In this chair he was found dead by his niece, Miss Culter, at 5 o'clock this morning.

Dr. de Buchanan had been in Galveston about six months. He held regular Sunday services and preached to a good-sized congregation. After his services on Sunday, August 22, he said it was time he would preach, as he knew death was near. Last Sunday he was too ill to be carried to the hall where he usually preached.

A few days ago Dr. de Buchanan asked that he be buried at sea. He declared that his last years of his life were those he had spent on the ocean, and when he died he wanted a sailor's burial. His request will be religiously observed.

The Olive.

The following paper on the olive was read by John S. Calkins of Pomona at the Farmers' Institute at Santa Monica, September 4, 1886:

The olive has attracted attention in this country from a remote period of our history. As early as 1755 olive trees were imported and planted at Charleston, S. C., and later at other southern points. In 1789 Thomas Jefferson wrote home from France that he had seen all the olive groves of heaven to make the olive is the next to the most precious if it be not the most precious. Perhaps it may claim a preference even to bread because there is such an infinitude of vegetables which the oil renders proper and comfortable for the human system. In passing the Alps at the Col de Tende, where there are mere masses of rocks, wherever there happens to be a little soil there are olive trees and a village supported by them. Take away these trees and the same ground planted in corn would not support a single family. A pound of oil is equal to many pounds of flesh by the quantity of flesh it will prepare and render fit and comfortable food. Without this tree the country of Provence and the territory of Genoa would not support one-half, perhaps not one-third, of the present population. The nature of this tree of little consequence if it be dry. The trees are planted fifteen to twenty feet apart, and will yield, when tolerably good, fifteen to twenty pounds of oil yearly, one with another. There are trees which yield only one pound, the best oil in the world is often asked, but is not easily answered; all the good qualities are not possessed by any one variety that I am acquainted with; by planting a number of varieties a good combination may be secured, besides the benefit of cross pollination. Again individuals differ; for instance a planter informs me that he has only the Mission and is satisfied with it. Another grower had a Mission orchard, which he changed to other varieties by grafting. I know of an orchard at Redding, Fitchburg, whose owner has been very successful in oiling and selling it that he does not want a change of variety, while many orchards of that variety are being grafted with other kinds. There are probably 100 varieties of olives in propagation, the varieties of the olive tree, comprising the choice European sorts of these the Mission, Nevadillo, Manzanillo, Columella, Rubra, Pendulina, Oblonga and Uvaria are the best known and have been most largely planted. There are a number of varieties which are not yet known to attract a good deal of attention owing to the extremely high percentage of oil of excellent quality which they contain, namely, Razzo, Correggiolo, Moralo, Grossillo, Frantolo, Marchiolo and Palazzolo. The following varieties are well known and are largely used as oil: Sevillano, True Picholine, True Regalina, Polymorpha, Macrocarpa, Pleasant Grass, Ascolana, Oblitza, Santa Catalina, St. Agostino and Manzanillo, the Sevillano being the largest one named. There are a couple of varieties which are nearly or quite devoid of bitterness, these will be good for drying and pickling. Their names being unknown, they are called sweet olives. As to which varieties are best for oil and for pickling, one could say that the medium and small varieties present difficulty in extracting the oil, and generally contain a larger percentage of it than the larger varieties, while the larger fruit as a pickle is more attractive to some, but the more oil the fruit contains the richer and more delicate pickle, and for this reason the varieties which cannot be classed as large will always be in demand as pickles on account of their superior quality, though the large fruit will attract those customers who "eat with their eyes." The foreign packers cater to this class to the extent that about all the good there is in the olives they send here is in their looks.

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The buffalo appeared to appreciate the advantage of this thrust and at once turned and charged the unhooked animal. The Indian, who had been following the fight by taking off his rifle, but he did not. Standing erect at the side of his dead horse he faced the rapidly-advancing foe and sent an arrow deep under the shoulder-blade. At the arrow struck the animal dropped dead behind the body of his horse, and the buffalo passed over him without doing any damage. Now the mounted Sioux claimed the attention of the wounded bull, and again the Sioux on foot. The Indian, who had been following the fight by taking off his rifle, but he did not. Standing erect at the side of his dead horse he faced the rapidly-advancing foe and sent an arrow deep under the shoulder-blade. While they still held that place it is possible for them to lose it, and that result is probable unless a change in present methods is made.

The following is with the growers. In before closing I wish to invite the attention of those interested in olive culture to several publications on the subject, all of which may be had upon application for oil seed. "Fruit Bulletin," No. 10, and the appendix to the "Report of the Experiment Station of the University of California for 1884," Berkeley. The publications of the State Board of Horticulture on the olive, Sacramento, and the "Olive-growers' Handbook," issued by myself, Pomona.

A BULL FIGHT

Between a Sturdy Old Buffalo and Two Daring Sioux.

CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.

"I was on the plains in the '80s," said the short man draining his glass of ordinary. "He did not look over 30, but he must have been more than 40, for the tales he told carried so much of the color of the country that one found it difficult to disbelieve them. He was an ex-member of the Colorado Legislature, and had come to Washington to work for the passage of a bill intended to relieve railway employees, and was now seated with a party of friends at one of the small tables in the House restaurant. Like many westerners his life had been a wild and interesting one. He had been a cowboy, an engineer, a railway post-clerk and politician. The Spanish gentleman had just finished an interesting account of a bullfight which had taken place at Barcelona, in which, by some accident, the bull had been killed.

"A Sioux arrow had destroyed one of the bull's nostrils, and the blood was rushing from his mouth and nostrils, and trickling from a score of wounds along his spine. His lifeblood was ebbing away and now, driving his torn and bleeding animal to rest, perhaps to collect his fast-failing strength. He was an object now to excite one's pity, and although it may be un-American to do so, I could not help but feel sorry for him. He could win, for in those days there were nearly as many Indians as buffaloes, and they were infinitely more dangerous.

"The arrow had destroyed one of the bull's nostrils, and the blood was rushing from his mouth and nostrils, and trickling from a score of wounds along his spine. His lifeblood was ebbing away and now, driving his torn and bleeding animal to rest, perhaps to collect his fast-failing strength. He was an object now to excite one's pity, and although it may be un-American to do so, I could not help but feel sorry for him. He could win, for in those days there were nearly as many Indians as buffaloes, and they were infinitely more dangerous.

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